

# MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them  
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
**MANQU'LLER.** *n. f.* [man and cspellan, Saxon.] A murderer;  
a mankiller; a manslaughterer.  
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler  
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carw.*  
**MANSE.** *n. f.* [*manſe*, Latin.] A parsonage house.  
**MAN'SION.** *n. f.* [*manſio*, Latin.]  
1. Place of residence; abode; house.  
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within  
you, which being descended from heaven, could not else-  
where pick out so sweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*  
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some  
king should build his *manſion*-house by the model of Solo-  
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,  
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakeſp.*  
Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, rise  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*  
A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair  
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,  
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*  
2. Residence; abode.  
These poets near our princes sleep,  
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*  
**MANSLAUGHTER.** *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]  
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.  
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*  
*slaughter* and bold bawdry. *Aſham's Schoolmaster.*  
To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
*Manſlaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch  
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without  
fault, though without malice.  
**MANSLA'YER.** *n. f.* [man and slay.] Murderer; one that has  
killed another. *Num. xxxv. 6.*  
Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*.  
**MANSU'ETE.** *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-  
rociouſ; not wild.  
This holds not only in domestick and *manſuete* birds; for  
then it might be thought the effect of ciciation or institu-  
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*  
**MANSUETUDE.** *n. f.* [*manſuetudo*, French; *manſuetudo*, Lat.]  
Tameſs; gentleneſs.  
The angry lion did preſent his paw,  
Which by conſent was given to *manſuetude*;  
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*  
**MANTEL.** *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-  
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signi-  
fies a cloak.  
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*  
within the rooms, and how to diſguiſe the ſhafts of chim-  
nies. *Watton's Architecture.*  
If you break any china on the *mantelſtee* or cabinet, gather  
up the fragments. *Swift.*  
**MANTELET.** *n. f.* [*mantellet*, French.]  
1. A ſmall cloak worn by women.  
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouſe, made of  
pieces of timber ſawed into planks, which being about three  
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of  
about fix feet: they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet  
upon little wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven be-  
fore the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from  
the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantellets* covered on  
the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls  
of a town or caſtle. *Harris.*  
**MANTIGER.** *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or ba-  
boon.  
Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-  
tapas's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-  
micking *mantiger*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*  
**MANTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or gar-  
ment thrown over the reſt of the drefs.  
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And ſeize himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*  
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool.  
*Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*  
The day begins to break, and night is fled, *Shakeſpeare.*  
Whoſe pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.  
Their actions were covered and diſguiſed with *mantles*,  
very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion and juſtice.  
*Hayward's Edward VI.*  
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of  
water green ſatin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with  
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

# MAN

Before the heav'n thou wert, and at the voice  
Of God, as with a *mantle*, diſt inveſt  
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*  
By which the beauty of the earth appears,  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which ſhe wears. *Sandys.*  
Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-  
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Dan Pope for thy miſfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd  
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,  
And Venus ſhall the texture bleiſs. *Prius.*  
A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders ſew,  
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſlew'd,  
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addiſon.*  
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke, to cover;  
to diſguiſe.  
As the morning ſteals upon the night,  
Melting the darkneſs, ſo their riſing ſenties  
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
I left them  
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chin. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this  
word is not plain. *Skinner* conſiders it as relative to the ex-  
panſion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth* ſhe ſpreads her  
wings like a *mantle*.]  
1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.  
The ſwan with arch'd neck,  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*  
2. To joy; to revel.  
My frail fancy fed with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe;  
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might  
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spencer.*  
3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.  
The pair that clad  
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt  
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*  
The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*  
I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawls along the ſide of yon ſmall hill,  
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*  
You'll ſometimes meet a ſop, of niceſt tread,  
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gey.*  
He with the Nais went to dwell,  
Leaving the neſtar'd feaſts of Jove;  
And where his mazy waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*  
4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.  
There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond;  
And do a wiſh ſtillneſs entertain,  
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion  
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*  
It drinketh freſh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N. 46.*  
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horac.*  
5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation.  
When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon. *Smith.*  
**MAN'TUA.** *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]  
A lady's gown.  
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,  
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,  
As thou, ſad virgin! for thy raviſh'd hair. *Pope.*  
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's  
lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*  
**MAN'TUAMAKER.** *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes  
gowns for women.  
By profeſſion a *mantuamaker*: I am employ'd by the moſt  
fashionable ladies. *Addiſon's Guardian.*  
**MAN'UAL.** *adj.* [*manuallis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]  
1. Performed by the hand.  
The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of  
*manual* operations, can never attain to that perfection which  
is its object. *Dryden's Duſſyney.*  
2. Uſed

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2. Uſed by the hand.  
The treaſurer oblig'd himſelf to expiate the injury, to  
procure ſome declaration under his majesty's ſign *manual*. *Clarendon.*  
**MAN'UAL.** *n. f.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the  
hand.  
This *manual* of laws, ſtil'd the confeſſor's laws, contains  
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*  
In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the  
devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices  
allow'd them in our own language, they would be careful to  
have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingſet.*  
**MAN'UAL.** *adj.* [*manuallis*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken  
in war. *Diſt.*  
**MANU'BRIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.  
Though the fucker move eaſily enough up and down in  
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*  
*brium* be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to  
move it. *Boyle.*  
**MANUDU'CTION.** *n. f.* [*manuduſtio*, Latin.] Guidance by the  
hand.  
We find no open tract, or conſtant *manuduſtion*, in this  
labyrinth. *Preſface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
That they are carried by the *manuduſtion* of a rule, is evi-  
dent from the conſtant ſteadineſs and regularity of their mo-  
tion. *Glanville.*  
This is a direct *manuduſtion* to all kind of fin, by abuſing  
the conſcience with undervaluing perſuſions concerning the  
malignity and guilt even of the fouleſt. *South's Sermons.*  
**MANU'FACTURE.** *n. f.* [*manus* and *factio*, Latin; *manufacture*,  
French.]  
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.  
2. Any thing made by art.  
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and ſea,  
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*  
The peaſants are clothed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the  
*manufacture* of the country. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
To **MANU'FACTURE.** *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make  
by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.  
**MANU'FACTURER.** *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturist*,  
Lat.] A workman; an artiſer.  
In the practices of artiſers and the *manufacturers* of va-  
rious kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of  
compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watts.*  
To **MANU'FACTURE.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to  
diſmiſs from ſlavery.  
A conſtant report of a daigier fo eminent run through the  
whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compaſ-  
ſion of certain *manumitted* ſlaves. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*  
He preſents  
To thee renown'd for piety and force,  
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchleſs horſe. *Waller.*  
**MANUMISSION.** *n. f.* [*manumifſion*, Fr. *manumifſio*, Lat.] The  
act of giving liberty to ſlaves.  
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumifſion* or prefer-  
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol  
of liberty, and therefore given to ſlaves at their *manumifſion*.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
To **MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from  
ſlavery.  
Help to *manumit* and releaſe him from thoſe ſervile drudge-  
ries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without  
God. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow  
On thy ſhav'd ſlavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**MANU'RABLE.** *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.  
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every  
maſor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**MANURANCE.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.  
An obſolete word, worthy of revival.  
Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet  
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-  
ning abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly de-  
vour one another. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
To **MANU'RE.** *v. a.* [*manuovrar*, French.]  
1. To cultivate by manual labour.  
They mock our ſcant *manuring*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*  
2. To dung; to ſatten with compoſts.  
Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea  
to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*  
Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,  
Or ſhare their fate: the corps of half her ſenate  
*Manure* the fields of Theſſaly, while we  
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
**MANURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;  
dung or compoſt to ſatten land.  
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,  
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*  
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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy:  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**MANU'REMENT.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-  
ment.  
The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils, where before  
the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mould  
will bear. *Watton on Education.*  
**MANU'RER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a  
huſbandman.  
**MANUSCRIPT.** *n. f.* [*manuſcrit*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Latin.] A  
book written, not printed.  
A collection of rare *manuſcripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-  
bick, and fought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of  
Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguift, were upon ſale to the  
jeſuits. *Watton.*  
Her majesty has perus'd the *manuſcript* of this opera, and  
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*  
**MAN'Y.** *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt*. [mæny, Saxon.]  
1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.  
Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew many  
of us. *Judg. xvi. 24.*  
When many atoms defend in the air, the ſame cauſe which  
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to  
their multitude. *Diſſy on the Soul.*  
The apoſtles never give the leaſt directions to Chriſtians  
to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the  
many differences which, in thoſe times, happened among  
them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*  
2. Marking number indefinite.  
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,  
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*  
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.  
They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are  
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
**MA'NY.** *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its  
frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: mæne-  
geo, mænego, mænizeo, mænigo, mænizu, mænio, mæn-  
nu, mænizeo, mænizeo, mænizu, mænize, mænigo, mæn-  
izeo, mænize, mænizeo, mænize, mænizu, mæn-  
io, mænizu.]  
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.  
After him the raſcal many ran,  
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou fond many! with what loud applauſe  
Didſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*  
I had a purpoſe now  
To lead our many to the holy land;  
Left reſt and lying ſtill might make them look  
Too near into my ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
A care-craz'd mother of a many children. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven,  
but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *South's Sermons.*  
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,  
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their many ride. *Dryd.*  
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment  
of his life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*  
Seeing a great many in rich gowns, he was amazed to find  
that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon's Frecholder.*  
2. Many, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a  
ſubſtantive.  
Thou art a collop of my fleſh,  
And for thy ſake have I ſhed many a tear. *Shakeſpeare.*  
He is beſet with enemies, the meanest of which is not  
without many and many a way to the wreaking of a malice.  
*L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was ſet about with many a coſtly ſtone. *Dryden.*  
Many a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and  
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*  
3. Many is uſed much in compoſition.  
**MANYCOLOURED.** *adj.* [many and colour.] Having many co-  
lours.  
Hail *manycoloured* meſſenger, that ne'er  
Doſt diſobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
He hears not me, but on the other ſide  
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,  
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*  
The hoary majesty of ſpades appears;  
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The reſt his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*  
**MANYCORNED.** *adj.* [many and corner.] Polygonal; having  
many corners.  
Search thoſe *manycorned* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*  
**MANYHEADED.** *adj.* [many and head.] Having many heads.  
Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular licence is indeed  
the *manycornd* tyranny, prevail'd with the reſt to make Muſi-  
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*  
The proud Dueſſa came  
High mounted on her *manyleaded* beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*  
The